Mr. S. C. MALLIAH was sure that the members who voted in favour of the measure were more than those who voted against it and that the count as announced, *viz.*, 90 *for* and 80 *against*, was correct.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA expressed surprise at a lawyer of the standing of Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar re-opening a question which had been closed the previous day.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA said that whether in the House or in the District Board Meetings, there was a chance for members to demand a poll.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) pointed out that no poll was demanded on the previous day.

The PRESIDENT remarked that there was no fault on anybody's part.

Then, **Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO** referred to a matter concerning more particularly the lawyer members of the House. He said that the programme of the Representative Assembly Session was being sent to the members a few days in advance and this enabled not only the lawyer members but also others to make suitable arrangements for their professional and other work and attend the meetings of the House. But if the session was extended, the lawyer members particularly would be inconvenienced as also the litigants. It was for this reason that in 1925 Government requested the then Chief Court to issue instructions to subordinate courts to have the cases of lawyer members of the Representative Assembly adjourned suitably, but that order was made applicable to that session only. He requested that the same arrangement be made applicable to all the sessions of the Representative Assembly as well as of the Legislative Council. There were about 24 lawyer members in the House and the issue of such instructions to the High Court would be of great help to them and the litigant public.

The PRESIDENT observed that this was a matter which might be left to the discretion of the courts.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that the Government could help the lawyers as well as the litigants by suggesting to the High Court that the cases of lawyers attending the sessions of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council might be adjourned.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) said that a request was made to the High Court and that they had replied that they would do the needful in the matter.

Mr. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR represented that the inconvenience complained of was real as it was not always that adjournments were granted by the courts. A suggestion from the Government to this effect might prompt the High Court to issue a circular in the matter.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that the matter was left to the discretion of the High Court who were taking the necessary action. Government would however note the suggestion made by the member.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Conducting a Health Survey in the Malnad.

Q.—38. **Mr. Nawab SHER KHAN, Minorities.**—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether a health survey would be undertaken by Government in order to regulate and improve the condition of the health of the people in malnad parts;

(*b*) whether action would be taken to reduce mortality from malaria and other diseases?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao).**—

(*a*) No fresh survey is immediately contemplated as general surveys have been done before. Intensive surveys of some of the malnad towns have been made and preventive work will be taken as and when the local bodies are in a position to start the works. Experiments are being conducted for finding out measures to control rural malaria.

(*b*) Malaria and hookworm are the two major ailments in the malnad. A study station has been established at Mudgere to investigate the malaria problem in the malnads. Mass treatment for hookworm was administered during the years 1930 to 1933 and 1936 to 1937. Further necessary improvements in general sanitation will be made as funds permit.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—With reference to answer to (*a*), may I know when the general survey was made?

Mr. P. H. KRISHNA RAO.—For the past 4 or 5 years, the survey is going on.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—What are the places in which intensive surveys have been made?

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. P. Parthasarathi).—In Belur, Chikmagalur and Shimoga. Survey is now going on in Jog. Control measures have also been suggested and Government have sanctioned grants for Chikmagalur and Shimoga to give effect to those suggestions.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—What are all the investigations which have been conducted?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—How best to control malaria in particular tracts is one of them. In certain places, Hiriyur for instance, some engineering works will have to be undertaken and in others, mere Paris-greening would be sufficient. The measures vary with the localities.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—How old is the Mudgere Study Station?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—About 7 years.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—What is the work done by that station?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—The station was engaged in investigating malaria in Mudgere and the effects of Paris-green in control work. Experiments are now being conducted to find out what other steps are necessary to control the disease permanently.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—What is the result of these experiments?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It is still in an experimental stage. Paris-green has controlled malaria.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—Incidence of disease and mortality are high and the population is on the decrease. If experiments were to continue for years, when is it that the people could actually get relief?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Experiments have got to be conducted with a view to find out measures for controlling malaria at the lowest possible expenditure.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—With reference to answer (*a*), when are the local bodies likely to start the preventive works?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Government have been consulting the local bodies about it and are prepared to give their support. But the local bodies are not in a position to contribute their share and take up the work.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—Are not the Government aware that the financial position of the local bodies is not satisfactory?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It is a matter of opinion.

Nawab SHER KHAN—Would it not be possible for the Government to give loans to these local bodies for taking up this work?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—If the local bodies concerned take up the question and send up proposals, it will be time for the Government to consider them. So far as Shimoga and some other places are concerned, the question of advancing loans is under consideration. In the case of Chikmagalur, Government gave a grant last year, but as the municipality could not find its own share, the work was not started.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—Because the municipalities have not taken the initiative, will the Government compel them to take interest in the matter?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—The municipalities must make up their minds to take up the work. So far as the Government are concerned, they are prepared to give grants to such of them as are willing to take up the work.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—With reference to answer to sub-section (*b*), may I know the places where treatment for hookworm disease was provided?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Mostly in the estates in Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts.

Nawab SHER KHAN.—Will this treatment be extended to all other places as quickly as possible?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—An attempt will be made in this direction.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Has health survey been made in any of the semi-malnad places?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—No.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Are the Government aware that in the Lakshmipura village, Akkihebbal Hobli, Krishnarajapete Taluk, 7 to 8 people are dying of malaria every week?

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Within three months, sixty people have died in that village.

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—No report has been received to that effect.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Does not the Department get extracts from Birth and Death Registers, and if so, is it not possible from those extracts to ascertain the causes of so many deaths in the said area?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It is not possible to find out the exact causes of death from those extracts.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Is it not a fact that even the police station has been shifted from that locality due to malaria?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Notice.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH.—Even in Heggaddevankote Taluk, many people are dying of malaria. When are the Government likely to take effective steps to bring the disease under control and give relief to the people?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It is not possible to undertake health surveys simultaneously in all places. In the Mysore District, Periapatna Taluk has been taken up for intensive survey. Heggaddevankote also will be taken up as soon as possible. Combating malaria is not a simple question. The disease is prevalent throughout the world and experiments are being conducted to find out suitable measures. It is a question of time and funds.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What is the percentage of population suffering from malaria in Heggaddevankote and Periapatna Taluks?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—May be about 50 per cent.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—From the hookworm disease?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—About 80 to 90 per cent.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What are the steps taken so far to bring these diseases under control?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.— Mass treatment has been done in Periapatna Taluk twice. A special staff of one doctor and two sanitary inspectors was posted. They have visited every house a number of times and advised the people to provide latrines for their houses. But nobody has acted up to that advice. Till all houses are provided with latrines, the hookworm disease cannot be eradicated.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Are the Government aware that it is not practicable to have latrines in Periapatna?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It is a theory which cannot be accepted.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Did not the Member of Council who visited the place also express such an opinion?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It may be so in respect of a particular village.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What has been the effect of the mass treatment done so far? Has it resulted in any benefit to the people?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Mass treatment is a thing to be done continuously. In Ceylon it is being continued for the last 12 years. The treatment is to kill the worms. Naturally, the results cannot but be beneficial to the people.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If so, why has the treatment been stopped now?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Just to find out the effect of the treatment already given.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Has it resulted in any improvement?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Yes.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Was any investigation made in this direction?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—There is no need for an investigation. Continuous treatment and construction of sanitary latrines must bring the desired effect.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Is not public feeling against the construction of latrines ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—The people must be made to realize the advantages of having latrines. Some have promised to put up latrines.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Will the mass treatment be taken up again ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It will be considered.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Have any district boards represented that the quantities of quinine supplied are not adequate ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Some might have done so.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Will arrangements be made to supply the required quantities ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—There are a number of dispensaries and they can supply it.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—What about villages ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—The district boards must attend to their wants.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—But the district boards say that the supply of quinine is not enough.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau).—If the district boards pay, they can have larger quantities of quinine. Rs. 70,000 worth of quinine is being received every year and hospitals are supplied with large quantities. There is some difficulty in the way of distributing quinine in villages. If the district boards or the village panchayats pay for the drug and also undertake the responsibility of distributing it to the needy, Government will be prepared to supply the required quantity.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Why not arrange to supply quinine direct to village panchayats ?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—That suggestion will be considered.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—Is it not a fact that a good number of people die of tuberculosis in the malnad ? What is the relief given to these patients ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.— They must get treatment in the hospitals.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—Why not undertake the anti-malaria drive in the State ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—It comes to the same thing as distribution of quinine, etc.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—In British India, the village officers are supplied with packets containing 25 quinine pills each. They distribute the pills and maintain accounts. There are also agents in the villages to supervise this work. Why not adopt a similar procedure in the State instead of supplying it to district boards ?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—The supplies made to the district boards are intended for distribution among the villagers.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—The district boards supply quinine only to the members of the board.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—What steps have been taken to control malaria in the Irwin Canal area ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—In ten villages round about Mandya, anti-malarial operations have been started. In those villages, the disease is very much reduced. As time goes on, other villages also will be taken up.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—Would it not be possible to open a study station at French Rocks, as round about that place malaria is rampant and no relief measures have been undertaken by the Department so far ?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—There is already a study station as well as a control station at Mandya and operations are being directed from that centre.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—What action do the Government propose to take to check the disease in the three taluks of French Rocks, Seringapatam and Krishnarajapet ? The study stations are not of much practical use.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—Malaria exists in many countries and very expensive measures are being taken to combat the disease. Simply because there is a study station in a particular locality, it should not be expected that malaria will disappear all at once. It is not a disease which can be controlled so easily. To effectively fight the disease, drainage arrangements and Paris-greening are absolutely necessary. These are expensive measures. So, for the present, as a palliative, distribution of quinine has been undertaken. The supply will be increased if necessary and what is more, village panchayats will be encouraged to stock quinine pills if they undertake to distribute them properly and maintain accurate accounts.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Last year, representations were made that malaria was severe in the Vani Vilas Sagara area more especially in Hiriyur. The drainage system which had been taken up was abruptly stopped. Is it not possible to conduct a re-survey and take necessary action to control the disease?

Mr. PRESIDENT.— The difficulty there is due to the river.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Even the supply of quinine pills has been stopped. Will the supply be revived?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—It will be considered.

Mr. B.SITHARAMIAH.—Will it not be possible to open a health station there?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—That question also will be considered.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Government say that large quantities of quinine are being supplied to all the medical institutions. But why is it that the medicines given in the hospitals are not effective?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—The matter should be brought to the notice of the District Medical Officer. The Medical Stores supply medicines to all institutions on indents received from them. If more medicines are wanted, the dispensaries can ask for them. For each district, the date by which supplies should be made has been fixed and supplies are being made according to a programme.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA.—Has it come to the notice of Government that in the model village of Garji in Kadur Taluk as many as 150 people died of malaria within a period of 2 months?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—We shall call for a report.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR.—Even in Mulbagal, within the last 8 or 10 months, 70 to 80 people have died of malaria. Will the Government take steps to check the spread of the disease in that place?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—A large staff would be required for it. That is the trouble.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Is the treatment for malaria and hookworm disease the same?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—No.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Have instructions been issued to the doctors in charge of dispensaries that they should treat cases of hookworm disease also?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Yes.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Can the doctors correctly distinguish between these diseases?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—They are expected to do it.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Is there any truth in the statement that it is difficult for the doctors to diagnose the hookworm disease?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—No. It is very easy. The doctors know the symptoms of the disease.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Is there any special staff in each district for treating this disease?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Not in all places.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Is it not desirable to have adequate staff in all places?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—If local bodies also take some interest and contribute funds, adequate staff could be entertained.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY.—Cannot the Government undertake this work themselves seeing that the local bodies are not in a position even to run the existing dispensaries?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—This is purely a concern of the local bodies.